# LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Canovas Adopts the Cuban Policy of Campos.

ICE-BOUND EUROPE.

FEEDING THE FRENCH POOR.

How Russia Eradicates the Spirit of Sedition.

IRELAND AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1879. The Times' Paris despatch announces the death of Jon Sigurdsson, the Icelandic savant. The Pope has sent fresh despatches to the Bishops of Chile and Peru recommending them to use their influence in favor of peace.

The United States ship Constellation has arrived at Gibraltar, and the commander will transfer his flag to the Trenton in a few days.

The German government refuses to assist the scheme for a universal exhibition at Berlin, and without such assistance the project must be

The Times' Paris despatch says the Republique Française protests against the dissolution of the French Chamber before the expiration of its term in 1881. The officers of the new French Cable Con

pany deny that there is any defect in the cable and declare that the line will be opened for traffic shortly. M. Radouant, formerly chief of a department

in the French Ministry of Agriculture, has been entenced to eight years' imprisonment for forgery and embezzlement. The Times' Geneva despatch says the St. Gothard Tunnel is within less than five hundred

metres of completion. A junction of the two galleries will be effected within one month. The last despatches sent from Rome to the Papal Nuncio at Brussels instruct him to consider the difference between the Vatican and

the Belgian government as terminated, if the Belgian Cabinet will so regard it. The North German Gazette makes merry over American interference in behalf of the disaffected Irish, and asks what has become of the Mouroe doctrine, the suggestion of interference

being an inversion of that doctrine. The Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, on motion of the defendant's counsel, granted a rule nisi for the removal of the Lawson-Labouchere libel case from the Central Criminal Court to the Court of Queen's Bench.

In consequence of the failure in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria of the Constitutional Reform bill, introduced by Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, the Ministry have asked the Governor to dissolve Parliament, and its dissolution is expected about Christmas.

General Canrobert, explaining yesterday the circumstances of his election to the Senate, en tered into a defence of his career, in the course of which he declared that on December 2, 1851, he was ignorant that a coup d'état was contemplated, and that he simply obeyed orders as

The News' Berlin despatch says the election of member of the Reichstag for Magdeburg attracts much attention. Herr Vierek, a socialist, who was lately turned out of Berlin, polled 4,721 votes, and Herr Weber, national liberal. 5,149. A second election will be necessary.

has been inundated; also part of the town of Karlsburg, on the Maros. Some lives have been lost. The Standard's Pesth despatch reports that the River Maros is subsiding. TIRARD AND LE ROYER.

M. Le Royer, French Minister of Justice, has resigned from the Cabinet. Ill health is the cause assigned for his resignation. M. Le Royer has agreed to carry on provisionally the direction of his department, the Cabinet having resolved not to appoint his successor for the present. The Standard's Paris despatch says M. Tirard, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, makes no secret of the fact that his tenure of office is most precarious. THE POOR OF FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Lepère. Minister of the Interior, moved a grant of 5,000,000f. to relieve the existing distress from the trade depression, and announced that if this sum proved insufficient the government would not hesitate to make a further de mand. M. Cunéo d'Ornano, member from the Department of Charente, asked that some control be established over the expenditure of the fund so as to prevent its being used for electioneering purposes. M. Lepère declared that he accepted the responsibility for the proper distribution of the money, and demanded the adoption of his motion as an ex-pression of confidence in the government. The motion was adopted by a vote of 524 to 3. The Senate unanimously voted to grant the 5,000,000f.

WHAT RUSSIA PEARS. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:—"No vast consti tutional reforms are at all meditated. Any audden reversion from the existing regime to a modern constitutional one would be impracti cable. The recent attempt upon the life of the Czar must necessarily delay any great change in a liberal sense. Great anxiety prevails here in expectation of new repressive measures fore-shadowed in that part of the Czar's speech at Moscow in which he spoke of the necessity of eradicating the spirit of sedition. The Post's Berlin despatch says Count Schouvaloff has oned to St. Petersburg to help in the search for the conspirators who made the recent attempt on the life of the Czar and to aid in the suppression of Nihilism. The Times' correspondent at Berlin says Count Schouvaloff will visit Prince Bismarck shortly, when he will doubtless inform the Prince more fully regarding the reasons of-his retirement from London and the nature of the contemplated changes in the policy of Russin. The question of a successor to M. D'Oubril is sure to be discussed.

FINDING CAVAGNARI'S MAP.

A despatch from Cabul to the Times says:-"Most damaging evidence has been obtained against Yahiya Khan, the father-in-law of the ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan, in the discovery of a mounted copy of a large map of Turkestan, bearing Major Cavagnari's name in full, with

despatch from Candahar to the Standard says it is believed that Ayoob Khan, who is reported to be marching from Herat on Candahar, has but little real power, and that he is swayed by the desires of his unpaid and mutinous seldiery, who are excited by the reports brought by fugitives from Cabul. As these soldiers have not yet fought the British they believe they are able to retrieve the defeat of the Cabulese.

WINTER IN EUROPE. The weather continues severe throughout Great Britain. The Seine has not been completely frozen over until now since 1861. So hard and continuous frosts so early in the season have not been experienced at Vienna War Notes in the Happy Val-ley of Rasselas.

Season have not been experience at the since 1838. Much snow has fallen in Sicily and Calabria, rendering communication difficult. Bread riots have occurred in the district of Ravenna in consequence of the general distress. The cold is still intense at Berlin. In Upper Silesia, where famine prevails, the thermometer marked twelve degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, on Tuesday last.

CANADA RAILWAYS.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Great
Western Railway of Canada to-day a resolution proposed by the amalgamation party for the appointment of a committee of shareholders to negotiate with the boards of directors of the Grand Trunk and Great Western companies was withdrawn, in consequence of Colonel Grey declaring that if the Grand Trunk was prepared to propose any terms the directors of the Great Western Company were willing to accept Mr. Forbes as arbitrator in all matters between the

DEATH OF AN ICELANDIC SAVANT. Jon Sigurdsson, the Icelandic savant, is dead. [He was born June 17, 1811. He has published] political histories of Iceland, collections of Icelandic songs, ancient bodies of Icelandic law and Icelandic sagas. He represented his native island in the Althing or Icelandic Assembly from 1845 to 1847.1

#### THE KING OF KINGS.

JOHN OF ABYSSINIA DEMANDS THIRTY THOU BAND POUNDS -EGYPT SENDS SEVERAL THOU-SAND ARMED MEN-AN OVERTURE OF PEACE [From yesterday's Evening Telegram.]

CAIRO, Dec. 11, 1879. Your correspondent has received the following important information from Gallabat, on the Abyssian frontier, under the date of the 9th inst :- It is all but impossible now to avoid hostilities between Egypt and Abyssinia, as the mission of Gordon Pacha, Governor General of South Egypt, to the potentate of Abyssinia, proved utterly fruitless. All efforts at conciliation were in vain, it being mahifestly the desire of King John to provoke hostilities. Gordon's interview with him was a very stormy one and his Abyssinian Highness worked himself into a towering rage. The intrepid Colonel was for some time in extreme danger, and would certainly have lost his life had not the recollection of the fate of his predecessor, King Theodore, produced a wholesome effect on the mind of the enraged monarch. He told the envoy of the Egyptian government that he would never be permitted to leave Abyssinia were it not for the fact of his being an Englishman. He did not wish to have any unpleasant complications with Her Britannic Majesty' government, and therefore he graciously gave permission to Colonel Gordon to depart unharmed. A strong escort of Abyssinian guards accompanied the Colonel to Massowah, where he arrived safely.

A DEMAND FOR GOLD. The ultimatum of King John was that £30,000 should be delivered to him before entering into any negotiations. He would not accept any paper money, having no confidence in Egyptian securities. The amount must be paid down in solid cash, gold, or war would follow. As a matter of course this brought negotiations to an end. The Conneil of War in Cairo, on receiving this information, have lost no time in preparing for the inevitable struggle, and the disposition of the expeditionary forces is already made. THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

The small town of Brod, on the River Koros.

The small town of Brod, on the River Koros. Gallabat and a third corps of 18,000 choice troops will be sent up the Blue Nile. The marshalling of such strong forces against the fierce ruler of Abyssinia shows that the Egyptian government has no intention of risking another disaster like that of January, 1876, but purposes making effective work of King John and his dominions. OFFERS OF PEACE.

Other despatches appounce that the Khedive has received a despatch fron Gordon Pacha in which he says he has a letter from the King of Abyssinia. The latter declares that he is disposed to make peace on the condition that the great Powers shall formally recognize any ar rangements that may be concluded. The relations between King John and King Menelek of Shop are critical. King Menelek is in arrears with his tribute to the King of Abyssinia.

### CANOVAS' POLICY.

THE NEW SPANISH PREMIER DEPINES THE PUR-POSE OF HIS MINISTRY-THE ROCKS ON WHICH CLAPOS WAS WRECKED -- CONFUSION IN THE

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1879.

The newly appointed Spanish Ministers took their seats in the Chamber of Deputies, at Madrid, yesterday. Premier Canovas del Castillo, in announcing the formation of the Cabinet, said that the recent crisis was due to the form in which the bill for economic reforms in Cuba was drawn up; that the present government, equally with their predecessors, would support a bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and would present fresh proposals for a compromise between the nterests of Spain and Cuba, on the basis of the equal duty of all Spaniards to suppor their share of the public burdens; that the Min-istry would decide the questions at issue impartially and that they would shortly submit their proposals with reference to Cuba. At the conlusion of the Premier's remarks an interpellation was brought forward by a minority of the constitutional party, asking for further information respecting the causes of the recent crisis.

The Premier stated that he was obliged to go to the Senate, but that he would return immediately and reply to the interpellation.

FACTIONS IN THE CHAMBER. The constitutional Deputies strongly protested against this course, and considerable excitement ensued, in the midst of which the President of the Chamber of Deputies put on his hat and declared the sitting closed. was great excitement. A despatch from Madrid to the Times, says:—"The declaration of Premier Canovas del Castillo in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was received with strong expressions of disapproval, one fraction of the Chamber leaving the House in a body. An animated and uproarious discussion ensued, and the result was that seventy Deputies approved of a resothe date '1865,' hidden in a box containing lution to abstain from taking their seats pendclothing found in Yahiya Khan's house." A ing an explanation and apology for what is con-

sidered a breach of privilege. Señor Elduayez Minister of the Colonies, telegraphed terday to the commander-in-chief of Cuban government that he would spatch from Spain the means required-for the complete suppression of the insurrection, and that he would also carry out the proposed economic reforms in Cuba in a manner to reconcile all interests. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Aleazar moved a resolution declaring the confidence of the Chamber in the Ministry. After Premier Canovas del Castillo had spoken Señor Sivela, the Marquis de Aurioles and Señor Albacete spoke against the motion, which, however, was adopted by a vote of 201 to 1—the single dissentient being Senor Posada-Herrera. The minority abstained from voting. The Standard's Madrid despatch says:-"General Martinez Campos has assured his friends that he intends to retire to private life, as he has entirely severed his conection with the party in power on account of their treatment of him. The News' Madrid despatch says the first act of the new Ministry has been to suppress the greater part of the foreign telegrams that mentioned the causes and effect of the resignation of General Martinez Campos.'

SKETCH OF CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, A MAN OF THE PEOPLE-UNEQUALLED IN SPAIN AS HISTORIAN. DIALECTICIAN AND STATESMAN.

Canovas del Castillo is almost as well known to-day as were Castelar and Sagasta a few years ago. He belongs to that great middle class which has given nearly all her statesmen to Spain, where, except the Marquis of Miraflores, the Count of Toreno and the Duke of Rivas, no aristo-crats have lately risen to political power, and most of ose who have titles of nobility have won them on the field of battle. Canovas came from Malaga, which also sent Ries Rosas, Romero Robledo, Larios, Vahey and Carvajal into public life. He wrote his torical romances, and revealed himself as a states-man in 1854, when he drew up the manifesto of Manzafares, in which the liberals presented their grievances to the Throne. Thenceforward to the Revolution he allied himself with the chiefs of the Liberal Union. In 1868 he withdrew for a while from the cares of leadership. But his reputahad ripened. Passionate and not unconscious of his merit, he would yield somewhat easily and caustic, his shafts never missed their aim. A skilled dialectician, no subject daunted him, and learning. Indefatigable in study, he had produced books, pamphlets and articles of rare merit. President of the Scientific Academy of Madrid, he had pronounced before that august body a lecture on materialism which drew the attention of world. As a historian his name will pass to posterity. He viewed with an indifferent eye election of Amadeus. He frankly declared himself an Alfonsist when Amadeus chose his last Ministry, and used all his influence to weld together political factions who were still at-ed to the failen dynasty of 1868. that period his name and his measures have been constantly before the public. In social life he is infinitely amusing, a causeur of the school of Thiers and Sainte-Beuve, and much sought after by the patrician beauties of Madrid.

#### THE IRISH ARRESTS.

OPENING THE CONNAUGHT WINTER ASSIZES JUDGE HARRISON CHARGES THE GRAND JURY-DEFINING THE CRIME OF SEDITION. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, Dec. 11, 1879. The session of the Connaught winter Assizes opened to-day. During the day several processions of Irishmen paraded the streets and all approaches to the Court House were thronged people. A large force of constabulary was stationed about the town and police were posted in strong force inside the court room and around the building. Neither Davitt nor Daly attended to-day, their presence not being required until Friday. Judge Harrison, addressing the Grand Jury, referred to the cases of the nationalist prisoners. He defined the crime of sedition, and told the jury they were entitled to consider all of the surrounding circumstances under which the speeches were delivered in order to judge of the intent. The Judge said Brennan's case was the more serious on account of the attempt of the latter to seduce the police from their duty.

In control of the country could enjoy the fruits of the cannot honor our guest too much, for he has ever been ready to respond when his country required his services either in pose or war, and has been recognized and received by all poople and countries as a most worthy representative of the American Republic. Make his stay in our midst a pleasant one, so that he may ever remember his visit to our cuty, the Queen City of the West, with gratification.

"General Grant in behalf of the country could enjoy the fruits of the war.

"General Grant in case was the country could enjoy the fruits of the war. In conclusion, Judge Harrison informed the jury that they were only bound to find a prima facia case and that the trial will take place in

### RELIEF FOR IRELAND

A MOVEMENT AMONG THE HIBERNIAN CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE-PRACTICAL STEPS AT A MASS

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11, 1879.

A meeting of Irish citizons of Baltimore was held to-night to take steps looking to the raising of funds to-night to take steps looking to the raising of funds for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. Daniel J. Foley presided. Among those present were the Rev. Messrs. John Foley, John Gaither, and B. J. McManus, Mr. William J. O'Brien, Colonel E. T. Jeyce and Messrs. B. McGraw, Daniel Donnelly, James Donnelly, Bernard McGinn, John Moylan and M. A. Mullan. A report from the committee appointed at the previous meeting was made embodying a number of resolutions, including one naming the erganization "The Irish Relief Committee." A Finance and Executive Committee was appointed to take charge of all the funds and see that they are properly distributed. A resolution for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a mass meeting, at which the needs of the suffering poor of Ireland shall be explained, was adopted after some discussion. A committee was also appointed to divide the city into districts and to appoint collectors. A letter was read from the Historian Society, announcing that that body had appropriated \$50 for the cause. Colonel Joyce announced that the Knights of St. Patrick had appropriated \$50 for the cause.

COLLECTIONS TO BE MADE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 11, 1879.

A lecture was delivered to-night by Mr. Peter O'Leary, under the auspices of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, on the agitation in Ireland and impending famine. The small hall was filled by an enthusiastic audience. A provisional committee of twenty was appointed to form a regular committee for the collection of funds for the relief of the famine stricken districts.

THE UTE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Los PINOS AGENCY, Col., Dec. 10, 1879. Chief Ouray came to the agency yesterday with one of the Indian prisoners called for by the commarking that the others would be surrendered as end this week. It will recommend that the White River Agency be abolished and the Utes of that agency distributed between the Los Pinos and South-ern agencies: that the loss of property occasioned by the outbreak be paid for out of the Ute fund, now on deposit at Washington, and that the portion of the reservation formerly occupied by the White River Utes be ceded to the government.

### INDIANS SLAUGHTERED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. DENVER, Col., Dec. 11, 1879. Reports received from El Paso, via Santa Fé, New Mexico, state that the Apacho leader Ju, who was joined with Victoria in his recent raid through New Mexico, Chihuahus and Sonors, was met at a point in Chihuahus, near the Sonors line, by a force of in Chihuahus, near the Sonora line, by a force of 900 Mexicans, under General Lazaros, and badly defeated, Ju losing, out of 100 warriors, eighty killed and wounded, and being among the wounded himself. The Indians were surprised, and being inferior in numbers were soon routed, and with but slight loss to the Mexicans, who captured their entire camp equipage and all their ammunition from the Indians. It is thought a great many of Victoria's Mexalora Apaches were with Ju when he met with the disaster.

## GRANT IN CINCINNATI

The Queen City Bright with Smiles of Welcome.

HIGHLY JUDICIOUS SPEECH.

Preparations for a Warm Reception at Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1879. Since an early hour the streets have been slive with people, many with satchels, and looking as if they had walked in or slept out all night in order to catch the first glimpse of General Grant this morn-ing. The day broke cloudy, but without rain. The city seemed to be transformed during the night, and anywhere near the line of procession. Before half-past twelve o'clock all the streets leading to the public landing were black with spectators. General Grant and his party left Louisville in a special train at twenty-three minutes after nine o'clock A. M., and at thirty-five minutes past twelve P. M. the booming of cannon, shricking of whistles, clanging of bells and ringing cheers announced that they had arrived, and that our distinguished guest knocked at the city's gates. The special train ran into the heart of the city to the public landing, where General Grant alighted in front of a grand triumphal arch and gateway, bearing the words, "The gates of our city open to General U. S. Grant," Here Mr. Benjamin Eggleston received the party, and in a speech, as representative of all classes or citizens, welcomed him to Cincinnati, to which General Grant

responded as follows:—
"I feel, citizens of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, very grateful for the welcome you have given me. anguage of the address of welcome which I have just heard forces from me this recognition. I am proud of this great distinction, that I have the title of an American citizen, which is the proudest title that could be allowed to any man. It has been my fortune to serve the State and nation, and I am grateful to its soldiers who went with me and enabled me to render such services as I may have been enabled to render. Again I thank you for the cor-diality of this welcome tendered me by the citizens of Cheinnatt."

district of this welcome table of Cincinnati."

THE PROCESSION.

General Grant's party then took its place in procession, which was formed with its right result on Broadway, as follows:—

Mounted Police.

Mounted Committee.

Mounted Police.

Procession Committee.

Band.

Visiting Military Companies from Brown county and Covington.

Band.

First Regiment Ohio National Guard.

Band.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Associations of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, accompanied by the First and Second Kentucky Regimental Associations.

Firth Ohio Regimental Associations.

Band.

Deutscher Landwehr Verein.

General Grant, accompanied by the Mayor and the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers.

Mounted Reception Committees and Invited Guests in carriages.

The procession moved north on Broadway to Fourth street, west to Main, north to Fifth, west to Walnut, south to Fourth, west to Contral avonue, north to Seventh, east to Elm, north to Eighth, east to Vine, north to Fifteenth, wast to Elm and south to Music Hall. Those streets were crowded, and General Grant's appearance at every point was the signal for great enthusiasm and cheering.

Mrs. Grant was received by a committee of ladies and wond direct to the Gibson House.

At Music Hall the deconstions commisted of a taste-

and wont direct to the Gibson House.

At Music Hall the decorations consisted of a tasteful arrangement of palms and ferns in great variety and a mammoth flag festconed across the east end, with the word "Welcome" in large letters. Here General Grant was accompanied to the stage by the Reception Committee. The public were admitted on cards liberally distributed, ladies and their escorts having sole occupation of the balconies. Immediately after his entrance upon the stage Mayor Jacob addressed General Grant as follows:

"The city of Cincinnati bids welcome to you, her distinguished guest. Her citizens feel proud to have in their midst one who has rendered great and valuable service to our country when civil war threatened to destroy it, and who, when peace was restored, at the helm of State, enforced such measures that all citizens of the country could enjoy the fruits of the war.

"General Grant, in behalf of the city of Cincinnati I heartily welcome you."

General Grant made the following reply:—
Mr. Mayon—It is with great gratification that I return once again to my native State, and I am further gratified to be received by the citizens of this city and State as I have been here by you and the people of Cincinnati. If I were in the habit of public speaking I could better give expression to the thoughts that fill my mind at this time, but not being accustomed to public speaking, I will extend my heartfelt thanks to the clitzens of Cincinnati and Ohio for this gracting, through you, and I will add what I have had to say on frequent occasions since my return to my own country, that my travels abroad have served only to strengthen my love of country. By comparison and by contrast our country stands out in be be light than when you perceive it alone, My receptions abroad in every land have been highly gratifying to me personally, and very gratifying as recognitions of this great land. But the comparison that I speak of is between a new country full of resources not fully developed, and older countries that have been occupied through so many centuries that the resources in some cases are exhausted and in others developed to their highest capacity. A traveller may enjoy his passage through them hugely, because he can see the rich treasures of antiquity there; but if he has to carn the money which it takes to support him he would wish to have himself back in this grand, free land.

Again, Mr. Mayor, I thank you and the citizens of Cincinnati.

The speech was greeted with cheers. Then fol-

Again. Mr. Mayor, I thank you and the citizens of Cincinnati.

A PRIVATE RECEPTION.

The speech was greated with cheers. Then followed a concert by the Thomas Orchestra. After about half an hour devoted to handshaking General Grant retired, and was driven to the Gibson House for dinner. Later he joined Mrs. Grant at the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Washington McLean in his honor. Mr. McLean's residence was elegantly decorated. Five hundred invitations to the citie of the city had been issued, and 400 were accepted. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. Taft, Judge and Mrs. W. F. Force, Governor Bishop, of Ohio; Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky; Mrs. Stantey Matthews and daughter, and Mrs. Moulton, sister of General Sherman, and daughter, of Glendale, and George W. Jones and usughter. The tollets were exceptionally beautiful. Mrs. Grant wore black velvet and satin trimmed with point lace, diamonds and a shell comb. Mrs. McLesin was similarly attired with the exception of the diamonds. Miss Moulton was dressed in rich black matin beautifully em-

black velvet and Miss Annie Norton in blue satin and white lace. In all respects the reception was a perfect success.

THE CITIZENS' BANQUET.

At a quarter to nine General Grant sat down to the banquet given him by the citizens at the Grand Hotel. The beautiful dining hall was filled with tables, at which plates for 270 guests were set, and all the guests were present. General Grant ast at the centre of the table of honor running along the north side of the hall. He was flanked on the right by Governor Bishop, Mr. W. S. Groesbeck, Mr. Samuel F. Hunt, Murat Halstead, David Sinton and Mr. A. F. Perry, and supported on the left by Judge Taft, Mayor Jacobs, General Tyner, Richard Smith, Judge M. Force, Mr. Benjamin Eggleston and Mr. J. S. Robinson. The remainder of the brilliant company sat at tables laid at right angles to the table of honor. Before General Grant was placed a large floral ornament, representing the United States coat of arms, and baskets of flowers and elegant table pieces adorned all the tables. The chief ornament in the centre of the hall was a pyramid composed of Cupids, Graces, lions and dolphins, supporting an excellent statuetts of General Grant. The mens comprised ten courses, with five kinds of wine. Before the company was seated grace was pronounced by Bishop Jaggar.

It was nearly eleven o'clock before the chairs were pushed from the tables and speechmaking began. Mr. Alphonso Taft, as prosident of the banquet, introduced the first toast with a brief and happy speech.

speech.

NATIONAL EXPANSION.

To the first toast on the list, "Our Nation," Mr. W. S. Groesbeck responded in a speech full of sense and statistics, referring to the territorial magnitude, resources, present condition, the army, railroads, educational system, political institutions and prospects of the United States. He compared them with those of the aggregate of the nations of Europe, asking at the close of his speech what our conner would be when our population shall have equalled that of Europe. Would it still be one country or split up into various nations? Secession and contralization were monsters to be dreaded—the Scylla and

Charybdis of our government, between which lies safety?

Speaking to the toast, "Our distinguished guest." Mr. S. F. Hunt paid an eloquent tribute to the character and life of General Grant as the man identified with the greatest crisis of our age. He quoteoffrom General Grant's own declaration that it was necessary to overcome rebellion by mere attrition until nothing should be left of the enemy but equal submission with the loyal section of the country to the constitution and laws of the land, to show that General Grant understoodthe magnitude of that conflict and the policy which should prevail, and then illustrated how General Grant had turned the sword into the ploughshare at Lee's surrender by ordering that all enlisted men of the rebel cavalry and artillery owning horses should relain them, Charybdis of our government, between which lies safety?

Speaking to the toast, "Our distinguished guest," Mr. S. F. Hunt paid an eloquent tribute to the character and life of General Grant as the man identified with the greatest crisis of our age. He quotoffrom General Grant's own declaration that it was necessary to overcome rebellion by mere attrition until nothing should be left of the enemy but equal submission with the loyal section of the country to the constitution and laws of the land, to show that General Grant understoodsthe magnitude of that conflict and the policy which should prevail, and then illustrated how General Grant lad turned the sword into the ploughshare at Lee's surrender by ordering that sil enlisted men of the rebel cavalry and artillery owning horses should recain them, for they would need them for their spring ploughing and other purposes.

GRANT ON POLITICE.

When the appissus following Mr. Runt's happy speech had partially subsided it changed into a vociferous call for a response from the guest, which would not be denied, and at last General Grant rose and said:—

"I have listened to every word the eloquent gen-

vociferous cali for a response from the guest, which would not be denied, and at last General Grant rose and said:—

"I have listened to every word the elequent gentleman has attered and I indores all of them. If the gentleman and myself have ever differed in politics, it has been because we voted opposite tickets, for cortainly our views are the same. (Laughter and applause, Mr. Hunt being a democrat.)

Gentlemen, I thank you for this kind reception and for the kindly interest in the words spoken by your elequent orator.

DECLARATION AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

In response to the teast "Civil Authority," Mr. Richard Smith, of the Gazette, said this embraced the nation—the States and municipalities of our common country. It was predicted that our system would crumble at the first shock of civil strife. It did not and has proved its strength and righteousness. It was meet and right and is our crowning glory that the Republic can honor its successful men, not as masters to command, but as servants to obey, the voice of the people hedged in by the lines of civil authority, of this civil authority the ballot box is the chief corner-stons. There is, there can be, no place under this system for imperialism. On this point the people are so jealous that no danger need be apprehended. Of military rule we have none. The small fragment of an army needed is wholly under the control of civil authority. Above all, the people are supreme. They are the monarchs and the constitution is the throne.

Somy 70 LOSE EDMINDS.

The Times reports that while General Grant was on the train coming here to-day he was informed that Sonator Edmunds had been tendered a Supreme Judgeship, to which he replied:—"I hope he will not secept it. He ought to remain in the Sonate. He is too good a man to lose."

While the Grant procession was passing the Custom House and the clerks were temporarily absent, thieves broke open an inner door of one of the safes and secured from \$500 to \$1,000, belonging to an employe. The government lost nothing.

PRECEDENTED PREPARATIONS. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1879.

The preparations for the reception of General and Mrs. Grant in this city to-morrow are complete, and it is expected that the demonstration will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen here. The General and his party are expected to arrive at noon, and will be met at the depot by State, county and city officials and citizens. Mayor Collins will make a officials and citizens. Mayor Collins will make a speech of welcome on behalf of the city. A salute of thirty guns will be fired as soon as the train enters the deoot, and General Grant will be conveyed from the depot to the Capitol, where he will be welcomed on behalf of the State by Governor Bishop. There he will be confronted by 8,000 school children, and will have the pleasure of hearing the chorus in the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Home. Sweet Home," rendered by 100 votces, besides a chorus of 500 school children.

In the evening the General and Mrs. Grant will attend a military ball, where they will receive for one hour. Mrs. Grant will remain at the hotel until evening. The principal business streets in the city will be handsomely decorated, and Columbus will put on its gayest attire. Thousands of people from beighboring towns are expected, and the several railroads here will run excursion trains.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE OFFICERS HASTENING TO MEET THE GUEST OF THE COMMONWEALTH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Representative Souder, chairman of the Legisla HARRISBURG, Dec. 11, 1879. tive Committee to receive General Grant, and Sen to-night. Fifteen of the twenty-five members of the committee have signified their intention of meeting the ex-President as he enters the State. Adjutant General Latta has been directed by the Governor to proceed West and assist in the reception of General Grant.

ARCHBISHOP HENNI ILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Last Sunday the venerable Archbishop Henni was prostrated by a fainting fit, similar to those he has been subject to during the past year, and is now very low. He partially recovered Monday, but was again prostrated, and now no hopes are entertained again prostrated, and now no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The HERALD correspondent called at the Archbishop's residence late to-night and learned that the patient is fairly comfortable, yet that his death may be looked for at any moment. Those in attendance do not expect that he can survive a week or ten days at the furtheast. Dr. Henni was consecrated Archbishop in 1875 and since that time has labored far beyond his strength. In view of the expectation of death, vicar General Donohue and other officers of the Church to-day anointed him and performed the other offices of the Church that the occasion required. Archbishop Henni is now in his seventy-fifth year, and there is hardly a possibility of his recovering from the present prostration.

### JUDGES ELECTED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11, 1879. Justice Henry McIver Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge Willard, whose term expires next July, and General McGowan Associate Justice, to succeed Judge Haskell, resigned.

LATEST FROM THE ARCTIC.

THE SCHOONER ALASKA ARRIVES FROM THE BEHRING SEA-NO NEWS OF THE JEANNETTE OR MISSING WHALERS. [From the Alta California, December 4.]

The message received from Point Lobos yesterd forenoon that the schooner Alaska was entering the Heads, lifted a large portion of the anxiety felt by forenoon that the schooner Alaska was entering the Heads, lifted a large portion of the anxiety felt by the public concerning the belated whalers. Almost simultaneously with the dropping of her anchor, the Alta reporter boarded the Alaska off Meiggs' Wharf and was one of the first to congratulate Captain McKinne on his safe arrival in port.

From the captain and chief officer, E. N. Clarke, the reporter learned of their trip and of their doings far up in the frozen waters. The Alaska, though a diminutive craft—being but 139 tons—to fight through the mighty loy dangers, has this season penetrated farther north than any other sailing vessel and has sailed as far as fifty miles north of ley Cape.

NO NEWS OF THE MESING SMIPS.

The Alaska brings no news of the missing whalers, the Vigilante or the Wollaston, since October 1, nor did she meet with the Jeannette.

It is the opinion of those on board the schooner that the two former vessels are jammed in the ice, far north, and that there is no probability of their putting in an appearance this winter. Captain Smithers, of the Vigilante, intended wintering at Point Barrow, the most northerly point of North America, but it is almost impossible that he succeeded in reaching that point. Both the Vigilante and Wollaston are probably in the vicinity of Heruld Island—the former well provisioned and furnished for the rigors of the northern winter.

The Jeannette, they think, is in some harbor of refuge, as there was no reason for her imperilling heresif by the chance of being n pped in the ice.

The Captain stated to the Alla reporter that he spoke the Wollaston on September 20 and the Vigilante on the 1st of October, and both of them reported that they had not seen the Jeannette.

### AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

One of the most complete and well rounded per formances ever given in New York was that which commenced yesterday afternoon and ended after midnight at the Academy of Music under the stage direction of Mr. Vincent. It is only necessary to call attention to the programs It shows now hearty is the sympathy of the dramatic profession whonever it is called upon to exhibit its unselfishness in behalf of the poor. As much as they please people may decry actors and actresses, but it is a truth that whenever they are called upon they pour into the contribution box a wealth of talent that commands praise. In the afternoon the performance comprised, first, the death scene from "Poor Joe," rendered by N. S. Wood. Then followed La Troupe Ragade from Niblo's, and Mr. J. K. Emmet with his "New Fritz in Ireland." Miss Clara Morris afterward appeared in the third act of "Miss Multon. Brief as it was, her satmirable performance was one of the objectively represented by Fritz and Miss Sallie Williams as Paul and Jane, ought not to go unnoticed. They are both born and have been apparently trained for the stage. Messrs. Harrigan and Hart with "Mulligan Guards" Christmas," Tony Pastor's company and "The Strategists" filled the rest of the bill, and held a large and delighted audience in their seats until after shows now hearty is the

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"AIDA." 'Aida' was presented with all the regal splendor opera commands by Her Majesty's Opera Company at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening. began to assemble had no apparent effect either upor the numbers or spirits of the assemblage. When the curtain rose upon the first act—the hall in the palace of the king at Memphis—there were but few palace of the king at Mcmphis—there were but few vacant seats in the Academy, and the appearance of Signor Campanini as Radames was greeted with a generous applause. Despite his recent indisposition he proved to be in excellent voice. Mins Annie-Louise Cary was as majestic in mien and grace as she was captivating in the vocal rendition of Amneris. The Aids of Mme. Emilie Ambre was worthy the fair artist and won much applaus. Signor Galassi as Amonasro, Herr Behrens as Ramfis and Signor Monti as the King, were each the recipients of marked favor and deserved recognition throughout the performance. The chorus was superb. The dance of the priestesses and of the boys never fails to prove a capituating feature of this effective and imposing scenic opera, and the representation last evening proved to be no exception to the rule. The piece was mounted with all the accustomed embellishments, and the ample stage of the Brocklyn Academy enhanced the designed effect. The rendition of Verdi's "Aida" in that city last night may be termed a decided success.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan have decided to name Penzance, or Love and Duty. satire on the absurdities of domestic melodrams, satire on the absurdities of domestic melodrams, just as "Pinafore" was a burlesque on the conventional nautical drama. With such a field before them we may expect a most amusing series of exaggerated scenes, with catching songsfull of wonderful merriment, such as has never, "well, hardly ever," been presented on the stage. The author of the "Bab Ballads" has, it is understood, written in his best vein, while the score furnished by Mr. Sulfivan will contain melodies which are certain to hit the popular tasts. The date for the production of "The Pirates" has not yet been fixed, owing to the continued success of "Pinafore," as performed by Mr. Carte's excellent company.

CHICKERING HALL-ENGLISH GLEE CLUB. CHICKERING HALL—ENGLISH GLEE CLUB.

The English Glee Club gave one of their pleasant entertainments, last evening at Chickering Hall. The house was well filled, notwithstanding the threatening condition of the weather. The leading vocalists were Messra.

A. D. Woodruff, tenor: George Ellard, tenor: W. C. Baird, baritone, and Mr. G. E. Alken, assisted by Miss Henrietta Beebe and Miss Anna Bulkly Hill.

The accompanist was Mr. C. Florio.

Mdll. Paola Marie, Angele, Bouvard, Capoul, Mezieres and Duplan were in excellent voice last evening in "La Grand Duchesse," and the chorus and scenic effects were as bright and effective as they ever have been under the most advantageous conditions. "La Belle Helene" will be given this evening with Marie, Angele and Capoul in the cast.

The people of Brooklyn are to have the Boston ideal of "Pinafore" during Christmas week. The artists in the cast embrace Miss Adelaide Philips (the contraito), Miss Mary Beebe, Messrs, Myron W. Whitney, H. C. Bauche, W. H. Fessenden, George Frothingham and Gus Kemmerlee. The chorus will consist of fifty selected voices. The scenery and ap-pointments are the same as the opera was played with at the Boston Theatre for one hundred nights. The performances will be given at the Academy of Music, on Montague street.

#### "MILITAIRE BOUFFE."

The Thirteenth regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., gave a "militaire bouffe" last night at their armory on Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn. There were about four thousand persons present, and the entertainment passed off very pleasantly. At the close of the eccentric drill the members of the regiment and their guests participated in dancing, which was continued until morning.

SHAKESPEARE AND AN ARCTIC OWL

The cutting from the Shakespearean mulberry tree that Miss Kate Field brought with her from England has been confided to the care of the Central Park Commissioners. It is to be kept in a hothouse planted with appropriate coremonies. The Park Commissioners have also received another present—one that has a story connected with it. While the steamer Egypt was coming across on her last trip to New York, a strange bird appeared suddenly in mid-ocean and flew about the ship so peculiarly that the sailors became afraid. English sportsmen on board wanted to shout the trip to the sailors became afraid, the sailors became afraid, the sailors are sailors became afraid. came afraid. English sportsmen on board wanted to shoot it, but were presented by Colonel W. S. Rowland. Finally the bird alighted on the mast, was caught by a sailor and was presented to Colonel Rowland. The stranger turned out to be a splendid Arctic owl, probably blown south by a severe northerly gale. Such a thing as an owl in mid-ocean is most extraordinary. The bird has been given to Central Park, and being very wise looking, has been christened "Kate Field" by some of that lady's adventer.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC. The White Star steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool

December 2, arrived at this port at an early hour HUNDREDS OF FAIR DAUGHTERS AND PROM-

ising sons die of consumption who could have been saved by Halk's Honey or Horemound and Tar. Sold by drug-PIEE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute A.—ESPENSCHEID HAS ISSUED HIS HOLIDAY
style of sik dress Hat. The beauty of pattern, excellence
of workmenship, and decided superiority of materials
stamp it as the leading Hat of the season.
ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

\*A.—"KEEP OUT THE COLD."

Use Roelneck's celebrated Wood and Runner
WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows.

N. ROEBUCK & CO., 104 Patton st.

8. ROEBUCK & CO., 104 Pulton st.
A.—"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR,"
and is rapidly approaching. Greet it with one of KNOX'S
elegant silk Hara, obtainable at 212 Broadway and Fifth
Avenue Hotel. AS THE IRISHMAN PLAYED THE FIDDLE BY

"main strongth." so many fancy the buye, drastic, eather-tic pills operate. But this is a mistake, as can be proved by the use of Dr. Pikkers Pikkasans Poundarity. Pathers, which are sugar coated and little larger than mustared scods, yet they are a positive and officient catherite, acting gently on the liver and stometh, adding digestion of the comming them is Manly, of Norfolk, Ya., writes:—"Your Pikkasans Pungarive Pellers give perfect satisfaction." FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

A sure cure for constipation and headache.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
No present is more welcome to ladies than a basket of
CANDERS from GREENFIELD'S, 1909 Broadway, near 20th UNTIL CHRISTMAS,
Mesars. TIPFANY & CO. will keep their establishme
open during the evenings.

Union square, New York. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES WILL CURI WIGS, TOUPEES.-HIGHEST AWARD AT PARIS G. RAUCHFUSS, 44 Rast 12th st., New York.

\$5 SILK HATS, \$3 20 EACH. LATEST STYLES DERRYS, \$1 90, worth \$3. 15 New Church st., up stairs. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

A Talk with Mothers about Their Daughters, by the cuther of "Common Sense in the Household." 50 cents and \$1. G. W. OARLETON & CO. Shock Store.

Madison square, New York. PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
MEMOURS OF
MME. DE REMUSAT.
18:2:18:8.
With a Preface and Notes by her Grandson.
Paul de Kenusat.

Paul de Remusat,
Senator.

Madame de Remusat was maid of honor to Josephine
from 1852 to 1858, and those momoirs are derived from a
dary which, though afterward destroyed, yet formed the
foundation of the present work, which was carefully
guarded by her son and is now published by her granding.
The vaine of the memoirs rests on the general pletures which they give of the character of Napoleon, his
relatives and favorites and of the life of the Court.

For sale by all booksellers: or sent by mail, post paid, to my address in the United States, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 40 and 351 Broadway, New York.